



NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 1



NEWSLETTER

Catholic Commemorative Medal Society, 2000 Canfield Road, Youngstown, Ohio

Volume 1 - Number 1

April, 1967

PRESIDENT EXTENDS THANKS TO CCMS CHARTER MEMBERS

In a special message, President George Barry has extended his sincere appreciation to the men and women throughout the country who have become Charter Members of the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society:

"At the beginning of a venture, it is always wise to first thank those who made it all possible, and so at this time, I would like to express my gratitude to all members of the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society. It is only through your interest that it has become possible for the Society to exist.

The idea of the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society first germinated in the mind of James Ament, Vice-President of CCMS. Envisioning the possibilities and interest that it could have, we prepared the whole plan. You have responded most warmly and are now a member of a world-wide but limited family of members. To know that people all over the world can be interested in one common idea is a realization of such magnitude that it

momentarily stuns you. To be able to approach someone, other than your areal neighbor, and find that you can communicate and establish an understanding with him, leads us to believe that much can, and will be done by you, and the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society.

Again, may I take this opportunity to welcome you into our society and thank you very much for considering us as your partners in an organization that we hope will prove both satisfying and rewarding to you."

CCMS MEMBERSHIP ROLLS EXCEED 1800

At this writing, the number of Charter Members has passed 1800. On April 1, the Charter Membership rolls closed and the total number of CCMS members will be reported in the June edition of the *Newsletter*. One proof

(Continued on page 4)



GILROY ROBERTS Sculptor of the CCMS Saint Peter Commemorative Medal

Gilroy Roberts was born March 11, 1905, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the son of artists. He attended evening classes at Frankford High School in Philadelphia, under Paul Remy, and studied at Corcoran Art School in Washington, D. C., under Eugene Weis and Heinz Warnecke.

Roberts' illustrious career began June 1, 1936, as an Assistant Sculptor-Engraver at the United States Mint, and continued at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C., where he designed several postage stamps. He returned to the Mint as Assistant Sculptor-Engraver May 1, 1944, and was appointed Chief Sculptor-Engraver July 22, 1948. On October 8, 1964, he retired from that

position and is presently Chairman of the Board of the General Numismatics Corporation. Mr. Roberts is best known for his Kennedy portrait on the Kennedy half-dollar and is considered by many to be the finest medallic portrait sculptor of our time.

His principal works include:

Coins and Medals: Kennedy half-dollar, obverse, 1964; Denmark 5 kroner, 1944; El Salvador 50 and 25 centavos, obverse, 1953; Cuba 1 peso, 50, 25, 5 and 1 centavo, obverse, 1953; Haiti 10 and 5 centimes, obverse, 1958; Liberia one dollar, 50, 25, 10, 5 and one cent, obverse, 1959; Medals of Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, George Humphrey, Douglas Dillon, William H. Brett and Eva Adams; Congressional medals of Irving Berlin, Dr. Jonas Salk, Sir Winston Churchill, and Admiral Rickover. The NCS "In God We Trust" and Three Astronauts Coin-Medals; the IFCS George Washington Coin-Medal; the SCFC Joan of Arc Coin-Medal.

Other Works: United States postage stamps of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles W. Eliot, Stephen Foster, Eli Whitney; Memorial tablet, Charles T. Bach; State seals, Patriots Memorial, Valley Forge, Pa.

Awards: National Sculpture Society Bas-Relief Exhibit, 1951; Gold Medal and Citation, International Exhibit of Coins and Medals, Madrid, Spain, 1951.



THE SAINT PETER COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Sculptured by Gilroy Roberts

1st Commemorative Medal Privately-Struck by Catholic Commemorative Medal Society

Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church.

With these words of Jesus Christ spoken at Caesarea Philippi to Saint Peter almost 2000 years ago, the foundation of the Catholic Church was laid.

Simon Peter was a native of Galilee and like his brother Andrew, he was a fisherman. One of the original twelve Apostles, he was always listed first by Christ. The name of Cephas or Petros (meaning rock) was given him by Christ after he became a disciple. The English word Peter is derived from Petros.

Peter and his two brothers, James and John were the closest Apostles to Jesus. The three were the only ones with him at the Transfiguration and during the agony in Gethsemane. It was more than symbolic that Peter

was the first to see the risen Christ when he entered the tomb on Easter Sunday morning.

Peter was called to be a fisher of men and certainly accomplished the purpose for which he was chosen. Traveling to all parts of the known world, he spread the word of the Lord both by preaching and example. Peter was the first of a long line of leaders of the Church to occupy the position of Christ's vicar on earth. His work might be termed as a first work of ecumenism as he told of the salvation of all mankind — a teaching that could be interpreted as meaning that all men were equal in the eyes of God.

Through the reading of the Gospel it is clear that Peter was the leader of the early Church. Peter exhibited his authority when the Apostles needed to re-

place Judas and again when he judged the deceitful Ananias and Sapphira.

The exact date of Peter's death is not known, however it was sometime during Nero's reign (54-68). It is reported by Origen, a post-apostolic writer, that he was crucified head down at his own request. Saint Peter is buried in Rome.

This first step toward ecumenism is what has caused us to select the Ecumenical Popes as the theme of the first six Commemorative Medals. Pope John XXIII began the modern day ecumenical movement and it is being continued today under the reign of Pope Paul VI.

It is interesting to note that there have been 21 ecumenical councils up to and including Vatican II. The first council was convened in the year 325 A.D. during the reign of St. Sylvester the First. Several problems had arisen in the Church from the time of Saint Peter and it was decided that a great convening of all the high dignitaries of the Church should be set to define these matters. The site of the First Council was a southeastern seaport city of France called at that time Nicaea, or as we know it today . . . Nice. The outstanding product of this council was the formulation of the basis of the Catholic belief . . . the Nicene Creed. The council also settled the problem of Arianism (denial of Christ's divinity) and set a fixed date for Easter.

MEMBERSHIP ROLLS (Cont.)

of each CCMS Commemorative will be struck in sterling silver and serially numbered for each Charter Member in good standing.

SAINT SYLVESTER I CHOSEN FOR 2nd COMMEMORATIVE

The CCMS Board of Directors has selected Saint Sylvester I to be the subject of the 2nd Commemorative Medal. Saint Sylvester reigned as Pope from 314 to 335 and during his reign the First Ecumenical Council convened. It was at this council that the Nicene Creed was drawn up. Saint Sylvester was also the first Pope since Saint Peter to die a natural death, the others having been martyred.

The obverse (front) of each CCMS commemorative medal will be designed by a different sculptor for each issue while the reverse, designed by Gilroy Roberts, will remain the same for the first six commemorative medals which will honor Ecumenical Popes.

Because noted sculptors require several months to design the models, it was necessary for the Board to choose the subject for the second Commemorative Medal. All future subjects will be selected by the members through means of a mail ballot.

A ballot is enclosed with this issue for the 3rd and 4th Commemoratives. This ballot must be returned by May 10th to be counted.



NEWSLETTER

Catholic Commemorative Medal Society, 2000 Canfield Road, Youngstown, Ohio

Volume 1 - Number 2

June, 1967

FIRST SIX MEDALS TO COMMEMORATE ECUMENICAL POPES

In recognition of the revival of ecumenicity in the Catholic Church at the present time, the CCMS Board of Directors has decided that the first six Commemorative Medals issued by the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society will honor Ecumenical Popes. This first group of CCMS medals began in April with the Saint Peter Commemorative Medal and will continue through next February when the sixth Ecumenical Pope will be commemorated.

The theme of the next six medals to be issued, beginning with the April, 1968 Commemorative Medal, will be chosen by the members through means of a special ballot which will be enclosed with the next edition of the *Newsletter*. Although all the themes to appear on the special ballot have not as yet been determined, some of the choices will be: Popular Saints, Early American Catholic Men, the Apostles, Famous Shrines and Appearances of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

POPE SAINT DAMASUS I AND POPE SAINT LEO I SELECTED FOR COMMEMORATION

Commemoratives in honor of Pope Saint Damasus I and Pope Saint Leo I have been selected by the CCMS members to be the subject of the third and fourth commemoratives respectively. Pope Saint Damasus I will be commemorated in August while Pope Saint Leo I will be honored in October. The final count of votes cast on last month's ballot was:

Pope Saint Damasus I...	545
Pope Saint Leo I.....	368
Pope Alexander III	90
Pope Calixtus II	29

The current ballot is for the 5th CCMS commemorative, which is scheduled to be issued in December. This ballot must be received at CCMS headquarters by July 14 to be counted.



THOMAS G. LO MEDICO Sculptor of the CCMS Saint Sylvester I Commemorative Medal

Thomas G. Lo Medico, son of Philip and Angelina (Cimino) Lo Medico, was born July 11, 1904 in New York City. After studying sculpture evenings at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York City from 1920 to 1930, he became an architectural sculptor.

Mr. Lo Medico has instructed at the Students Craft Institute, and periodically lectures at the school of Industrial Arts. In addition to being a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society, he is a member of the Architectural League of New York and Allied Artists of America.

His principal works include:

Medals: Herbert Adams Memorial Award Medal, National Sculpture Society, 1946; 38th

Issue, Society of Medalists, 1948; Paul Revere Commemorative, The National Commemorative Society, 1965; Madame Curie Commemorative, Societe Commemorative de Femmes Celebres, 1966; Patrick Henry Medal entitled "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death," Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University, 1966.

Sculpture: Eight life-size sculptures, Wilmington, North Carolina Post Office and Courthouse, 1936 American Family Group, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1938; Eight by ten foot sculpture, "Elements in Education," Elias Bernstein Junior High School, 1965; Aluminum Sculpture depicting Children in Athletic Activities (over life-size) for outside wall on Public School No. 328, New York, 1966.

Other Works: Portrait plaque of Charles W. Goodyear for A. Conger Goodyear; Lasker Award for Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation; Walter W. Mayer Memorial and Walter E. Otto Trophy, Medallie Art Company; Carol Pitello—cellist—Metropolitan Opera Association.

Awards: "Wings of Victory—The Spirit of Aviation," Artists for Victory, 1942; Citation for medals submitted in competition for Golden Anniversary of New York City, 1948; Mrs. Louis Bennett Award, National Sculpture Society, 1952; J. Stanford Saltus Medal, American Numismatic Society, 1956.



THE SAINT SYLVESTER I COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Sculptured by Thomas Lo Medico

2nd Commemorative Medal Privately-Struck by Catholic Commemorative Medal Society

Saint Sylvester became Pope in 314 at a time when the legal position of the Church had greatly improved under Constantine the Great. Unfortunately, little is known of the life of the great Pontiff.

Over the years, many legends have grown up about Saint Sylvester. One such legend is the belief that he baptized Constantine. Although this statement cannot be proven in fact, most Catholic historians hold to its veracity and it is commonly accepted as truth.

During his reign, the Lateran Palace was given to the Holy See by Constantine. Sylvester made the Lateran Palace the cathedral church of the Diocese of Rome. He is also credited with building the Church of Saint Peter at the Vatican.

Around the start of the fourth

century, the Church was plagued with the denial that Christ was God. This heresy called Arianism was named after the priest Arius who held that the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity is not equal to God the Father and that Christ was not God.

The teachings of Arius had stirred up such a storm in the Eastern half of the Roman Empire, that Constantine decided to call together all the bishops into council.

Although the Council was summoned by the Emperor, it is recognized as ecumenical by the Church because its work received papal approval. Pope Sylvester I was too old to undertake the long journey from Rome to Nicaea, but he was represented by his legates, priests Vitus and Vincent.

The Council opened on May 20, 325 at Nicaea on the Asiatic

shore of Bosphorus. Although the names of only 220 prelates who attended are known, the number is traditionally given as 318. They came mostly from the East: Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor and Greece.

Some of the most important decrees of the First Council of Nicaea are as follows:

- It condemned the heresy of Arianism which denied that Christ, as Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, was equal to God the Father
- Declared that Christ as God the Son is of the same substance as God the Father
- Fixed the date of Easter for the Western and Eastern Churches
- Forbad clerics to take interest on loans
- Accorded privileges to the Sees of Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem
- Settled the Meletian schism
- Readmitted Novatian schismatics to the Church
- Readmitted to the Church the Paulinian heretics, followers of Paul of Samosata

One of the most important decrees from the Council of Nicaea was to issue and approve the Nicene Creed. The following is the bishops' profession of faith, the original Nicene Creed:

We believe in one God, the Father almighty, creator of all things both visible and invisible. And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the

only-begotten born of the Father, that is, of the substance of the Father; God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God; begotten not created, consubstantial with the Father; through Him all things were made, those in heaven and those on earth, as well. For the sake of us men and for our salvation, He came down, was made flesh, and became man; He suffered, and on the third day arose; He ascended into heaven, and is going to come to judge the living and the dead. And we believe in the Holy Spirit.

The final session of the Council of Nicaea was held on June 19, 325. The Council had longed for peace, but this was not achieved since fifty years of violent conflict immediately followed. However, the significant decrees issued by this first Ecumenical Council were instrumental in vanishing the early evils in the Church as well as forming doctrine which, although modified, still exists today.

During the reign of Pope Saint Sylvester I, the Roman martyrology was drawn up, and undoubtedly, he had much to do with the development of the liturgy. Saint Sylvester also established the Roman school of singing.

His reign came to an end with his death in 335. The Feast Day of Pope Saint Sylvester I is celebrated on December 31.



NEWSLETTER

Commemorative Medal Society, 2000 Canfield Road, Youngstown, Ohio

Volume 1 - Number 3

August, 1967

SILVER PRICE INCREASE NECESSITATES SMALL SURCHARGE

It is currently a well known fact that the price of silver has greatly increased since the issuance of our last medal. And all indications are that the price will continue to move upward in the future.

The situation is a mixed blessing for CCMS members. In the long run, this trend should be beneficial because it means that the intrinsic value of the medals will be greatly enhanced.

Although the price of silver has increased close to 40% during the past two months, the surcharge will only amount to approximately 8% or 55¢. The reason the surcharge is substantially less than the increased cost of silver is because the cost of silver is only one part of the cost of producing a CCMS medal. The costs of sculpturing, die making, striking, packaging, etc. are not affected by this silver price increase.

SPECIAL BALLOT ENCLOSED

A Special Ballot is enclosed with this edition of the NEWSLETTER. Five categories are listed

on the Special Ballot. The category which receives a plurality of votes will become the theme for the next series of six medals which will begin with the CCMS commemorative scheduled to be issued in April, 1968.

POPE JOHN XXIII SELECTED BY CCMS MEMBERS FOR 5th COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in honor of Pope John XXIII has been selected by CCMS members to be the subject of the 5th CCMS commemorative which is scheduled to be issued in December. Out of a total of 1297 ballots turned in, 889 votes were cast for Pope John XXIII.

The current ballot is for the 6th CCMS commemorative which is scheduled to be issued in February. This ballot must be received at CCMS headquarters by September 11 to be counted.



Evangelos W. Frudakis Sculptor of the CCMS Saint Damasus I Commemorative Medal

Evangelos W. Frudakis was born May 13, 1921, in Rains, Utah. He studied at the Greenwich Work Shop, New York City, from 1935 to 1939; the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, New York City, from 1940 to 1941; the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.; and the American Academy in Rome, Italy, from 1950 to 1952.

An instructor for many years, Mr. Frudakis also lectures and gives sculpture demonstrations. He is a National Academician, a Fellow of the National Sculpture Society and of the American Academy in Rome, Italy. Conferred Honorary Membership, American Institute of Commemorative Arts, New York City, 1964.

His principal achievements include:

- *Coins and Medals:* Ted Shawn, Ruth St. Denis Coin-Medal, Jacobs Pillow, Mass.; Gemini Space Flights Coin-Medal, The National Commemorative Society; Dolley Madison Coin-Medal, Societe Commemorative de Femmes Celebres; Captain James Cook Medal, Hawaii Festival, Hawaii.

- *Sculpture:* Fishing Bear, Stone Marble, John Frederick Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.; John F. Kennedy Portrait, Memorial Convention Hall, "Kennedy Plaza," Atlantic City, N. J.; Little Rock Library Fountain, "Icarus and Daedalus," Little Rock, Ark. (National Competition); Portraits of Senator Frank S. Farley, Atlantic City, N. J.; Stuart F. Louchheim, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Sylk, Philadelphia, Pa.; John F. Kennedy Monuments in Nashua, N. H. and Guaymas, Mexico.

- *Other works:* Plaques of Sir Albert Howard, Rodale Co., Eddystone Power Station, Philadelphia Electric Co., Pa., 1960; and the B. L. England Station, Atlantic City Electric Co., N. J., 1962; Committee Plaque, Washington, D. C.

- *Exhibitions:* Sculpture Guild, New York; Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Annuals, Phila., Pa.; National Academy of Design Annuals, New York

(Continued on page 4)

IN THE MAILBAG

It's always nice to hear from people . . . especially those who are held together by a common bond. The bond in this case is the Society. Naturally, everyone doesn't think the same thoughts or have the same ideas, and that's the reason for this Mailbag. Perhaps you have a compliment, a gripe, or maybe there's something you would like to see done, or by chance you may just like to exchange an idea with someone who might be interested. Well, we'd like to hear from you . . . so drop us a line . . . just like these members did.

KUDOS

The only way I can describe our first medal is to say that it is truly a work of art that exceeded all expectations. I am very pleased and honored to be a member of the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society.

T. W. King (1153)
Uniondale, N. Y.

Making Catholics more aware and arousing interest in reading about the different ecumenical councils and the Popes who were so courageous is a wonderful idea. Keep up the good work.

Gertrude Daly (0483)
Upper Darby, Pa.

I can't tell you how excellent

I think the first medal is. I am a collector of different proof coins and your medals make some of the others look terrible!

John Durnin (1660)
Easton, Pa.

May I express sincere thanks to the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society for accepting me as a member. I am truly grateful and pleased. I will cherish the medals always. Thank you again very much.

Charles Oslanski (1767)
Milk River, Alberta, Canada

• *Thank you . . . Mr. Oslanski. It's letters like yours that make all our efforts seem so worthwhile.*

ON SUBJECTS

Let's begin to commemorate better known events. I would like to see the commemoration of Pope John XXIII and Pope Paul VI, President Kennedy, and biblical events. At any rate, I'm sure that all of the medals are bound to be beautiful and that all the subjects will be worthy of commemoration. I am happy to be a member!

A. T. Dohman (0580)
Ft. Madison, Iowa

GOLD MEDAL SUGGESTED

By way of suggestion, could a Gold medal be struck from the same dies as the silver medals, and be placed in the middle or at the end of each series? The silver and gold would beautifully compliment one another.

I like your coin-type medal. Most medals have no rims and look undressed.

Ted Liebenberg (0970)
Ben Lomond, Calif.

• The idea of gold and silver together would indeed be complementary to one another, Mr. Liebenberg. But the federal government would not see it that way since they do not permit the striking of any gold medals.

FIRST CLASS vs. INSURED

First class mail is a good way to ship small parcels but if too

many medals are lost, I would suggest insured mail. Thank you.

Carl Mantone (0644)
Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.

• Proofs lost in the mail are replaced when a few conditions are met. For this reason, plus the fact that first class mail is much faster and less expensive than insured third class, we feel that first class is the most desirable way of shipping the medals.

FRUDAKIS (Cont. from page 2)
City; American Academy in Rome, Italy.

• Awards: Two First Prizes, Beaux Art Institute, New York City, 1941; Special Citation of Achievement, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1948; Sculpture House Award, Allied Artists of America, New York, 1959; John Gregory Award, National Sculpture Society, New York, 1963; and National Foundation Competition, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1965.

DAMAGED COLLECTOR'S CHESTS CAN BE REPLACED

We have received a few complaints from CCMS members that the collector's chest to house the first six medals was received in a damaged condition. If you have received a defective chest, please return it to CCMS headquarters by parcel post-special handling and we shall replace it free of charge.



THE SAINT DAMASUS I COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Sculptured by Evangelos Frudakis

3rd Commemorative Medal Privately-Struck by the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society

"Adamant of Faith" is a title which Saint Damasus earned for his continuing crusade against Arianism and other heresies which flourished during the fourth century.

After the death of Pope Liberius, Damasus was elected as his successor on October 1, 366. He had to contest the claims of an Arian supported pretender named Ursinus. The situation became quite complicated because Damasus had temporarily supported antipope Felix II during the reign of Liberius. It was only when Emperor Valentinian exiled Ursinus and his party that Damasus was able to assume office. A subsequent attempt of Ursinus and his followers to blacken the reputation of Damasus was blocked when a synod held at Aquileia in 381 found

the alleged charges of immorality against the Pope to be groundless.

As Pope, St. Damasus commissioned Saint Jerome, his secretary, to translate the Bible into Latin. He strongly defended the primacy of the pope in ecclesiastical matters. And during his reign, the catacombs were reopened and pilgrimages to them were encouraged.

Damasus condemned the following doctrines which were prevalent during his reign: Arianism, which denied the divinity of Christ; Apollinarianism, which denied not only His divinity but His humanity as well; and Macedonianism, which declared that the Holy Spirit was inferior to God the Son. In condemning these doctrines, the Pope acted in accord with the decisions made

by the First Council of Constantinople in 381. The writings of the Spanish heretic Priscillian (whose Manichaean doctrine on a principle of good and evil was repudiated by the synod of Saragossa) was also condemned by Pope Damasus.

Catholic historians have always questioned the unexplained reserve on the part of Pope Damasus in his dealing with the problems of Arianism in the East. When Saint Basil begged his help in combating the heresy, Pope Damasus was either unwilling or unable to cooperate. When factions arose in Antioch over the doctrine of the Trinity, Pope Damasus upheld the position of Paulinus against that of the patriarch Meletus, who was suspected of having Arian sympathies. Although Saint Basil later affirmed the doctrinal orthodoxy of Meletus personally, the schism which divided the Christian community of Antioch at this time persisted for nearly a century.

Throughout this controversy, Pope Damasus insisted upon a recognition of the primacy of the bishop of Rome in all ecclesiastical matters. As a result, some historians speak of Saint Damasus as the originator of the papal claim of supremacy in the Church. However, Pope Damasus himself anticipated such misconceptions and asserted plainly that the primacy in Rome

did not rest on his word or on that of the early councils, but solely on the word of Christ. He consistently acted as head of the Church, and his vigorous action and unqualified statements in that direction strengthened the position of the papacy.

Pope Damasus dedicated himself to reopening the catacombs which had been closed under Diocletian. To encourage pilgrimages to the holy places, Damasus had the entrances to the catacombs widened. He diligently sought out the tombs of the martyrs, and composed epitaphs recounting in verse the heroic sufferings of the early witnesses to the faith. A marble slab with a fitting inscription written by Pope Damasus can be seen today in the Church of Saint Sebastian, where the remains of Saints Peter and Paul were supposed to have rested temporarily in the third century.

Before his death on December 11, 384, Saint Damasus asked that his body not be buried with other pontiffs in the crypt of St. Callisto. His request was respected, and he was interred with his mother and sister in a small church in the Via Ardeatina. According to common belief, his relics now lie in Saint Lorenzo in Damaso, a church he had built.

The feast day of Pope Saint Damasus I is celebrated on December 11.



NEWSLETTER

Catholic Commemorative Medal Society, 2000 Canfield Road, Youngstown, Ohio

Volume 1 - Number 4

October, 1967

LIFE OF CHRIST SELECTED AS THEME OF NEXT SIX MEDALS

By a plurality of over 100 votes, the Life of Christ has been selected by CCMS members to be the theme of the next six medals which will be issued beginning with the April, 1968 Commemorative Medal. The selection was made by means of the Special Ballot which was enclosed in the August mailing along with the Saint Damasus I Commemorative Medal. The final count of votes was:

Life of Christ	426
Blessed Virgin Mary ..	306
The Apostles	181
Catholic Laymen	70
Celebrated Saints	56

POPE PAUL VI SELECTED FOR 6th COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in honor of Pope Paul VI has been selected by CCMS members as the subject of the 6th CCMS commemorative which is scheduled to be issued in February. Our current Pope thus becomes the sixth and final Ecumenical Pope to be commemorated. The 7th through

12th CCMS commemoratives will honor events in the Life of Christ.

The final count of votes on the last ballot was:

Pope Paul VI	697
Pope Alexander III	291
Pope Julius II	61
Pope Eugene IV	27

NEWSLETTER BINDERS AVAILABLE SOON

A handsome binder to hold the first six editions of the CCMS bi-monthly NEWSLETTER is now being made up and will be sent to all CCMS members free of charge within a month. This binder will hold NEWSLETTERS *Volume 1 - No. 1 through No. 6.*

A new binder will be sent with NEWSLETTER *Volume 2 - No. 1*, and from then on, a new complimentary binder will be sent with every sixth issue of the CCMS NEWSLETTER.

FROM THE OFFICERS

For us to meet you in person would be a great experience, but improbable at this time. For you, even to get to know your fellow members seems an impossibility. But, have you ever stopped to wonder how many members belong to the Society from your area, or perhaps your state? We got to wondering about this, and through the efforts of our Girl Friday, Miss Sharon Langley, whom many of you have had contact with, we have come up with a list showing how many members come from each state.

We are passing our findings on to you:

Alabama	7
Alaska	3
Arizona	13
Arkansas	6
California	130
Colorado	14
Connecticut	34
Delaware	8
D. C.	—
Florida	28
Georgia	7
Hawaii	3
Idaho	6
Illinois	112
Indiana	54
Iowa	18
Kansas	33
Kentucky	19
Louisiana	27
Maine	6
Maryland	26
Massachusetts	44

Michigan	79
Minnesota	27
Mississippi	11
Missouri	34
Montana	5
Nebraska	4
Nevada	6
New Hampshire	17
New Jersey	113
New Mexico	4
New York	288
N. Carolina	12
N. Dakota	5
Ohio	283
Oklahoma	5
Oregon	11
Pennsylvania	166
Rhode Island	3
S. Carolina	7
S. Dakota	11
Tennessee	10
Texas	39
Utah	0
Vermont	1
Virginia	16
Washington	19
West Virginia	12
Wisconsin	29
Wyoming	2

Other than the United States:

Canada	53
Canal Zone	3
Puerto Rico	4
Philippines	6
Great Britain	1
Germany	1

In addition to these, there are special memberships for Rome, Diocese of Youngstown, Spellman Museum, Smithsonian Institution and the American Numismatic Association.

IN THE MAILBAG

SUGGESTIONS

Our CCMS medals will someday, I hope, be a family heirloom. May I make two suggestions: (1) that a series be done on the Apostles . . . all twelve be commemorated, (2) that the reverse be a different design on each medal in the coming series.

Donald A. Krizan (0443)
Bourbonnais, Illinois

• *Well, we have already honored St. Peter on the first commemorative in the current series, but perhaps it would be the wish of the other members to have all twelve done in an Apostle Series. We were thinking that should the series on the Apostles be selected . . . since St. Peter has already been commemorated . . . perhaps the twelfth medal could be a commemorative of the Last Supper. We'd like to get the comments from some of the other members on this. In answer to your second suggestion, may we say emphatically . . . IT SHALL BE DONE.*

I want to protest your choice of Pope John XXIII for the fifth commemorative. A more fitting subject for a series on Modern Popes of Influence would have been Pope Lee XIII although he does not qualify as an Ecumenical Pope. And the probable choice for the 6th

commemorative will be Pope Paul VI. It is regrettable that you did not choose to exercise control over the elections enough to accept only nominations within the first 1000 years of the Papacy.

Grant W. Heil (0518)
Ventura, California

• *Thank you, Mr. Heil for your letter. It was most constructive to us, and has opened another avenue of thought for a commemorative series. True, we could have limited the time, but the overwhelming response from the very beginning indicated that the majority of the membership wanted the inclusion of Popes John and Paul on the ballot. We did not want to be dictatorial in policy making, and therefore, bowed to popular demand. Perhaps the membership will one day ask for a series of Modern Popes of Influence.*

LOOKING FOR LARGE CASES

I have a few Bronze medals of two-and-a-half inches in diameter. Do you have a case for these or can you suggest where I can get one?

Albert Breitenberger (1096)
Union City, New Jersey

• *Sorry, but we do not handle this item. Perhaps someone in the membership might be able to come up with an answer.*



ROBERT A. WEINMAN Sculptor of the CCMS Saint Leo I Commemorative Medal

Robert A. Weinman, the son of Adolph A. Weinman, one of the most famous American sculptors, was born in 1915. Following graduation from St. Francis Xavier High School, he studied at the art schools of the National Academy of Design from 1931 to 1939, and also worked as assistant in the studio of his father. After serving in the Air Corps of the United States, he established his own studio in New York in 1948.

In his own right, Robert A. Weinman has achieved distinction in medallic sculpture, architectural sculpture and statuary.

His principal works include:

- *Medals:* American Chemical Society, "C. L. Parsons Award," 1946; Society of Tool Engineers,

"Lincoln Gold Medal," 1947; American Society for Quality Control, 1948; Twelve, National Collegiate Athletic Association, 1950; CYO "Club of Champions" Award, 1950; American Arbitration Association, 1950; Studebaker Centennial, 1952; Helms Athletic Foundation Award, 1952; J. J. Hopkins Award, International Golf Association, 1953; Immaculate Conception, 1953; Nash Conservation Award, 1954; Canada Cup Medal, I. G. A., 1954; Leonardo Da Vinci, 1962; U. S. Mint Series for "Coin World" Magazine, 1962; Duke Scholarship Medal, Duke University, 1962; Iwo Jima Commemorative Coin-Medal for National Commemorative Society, 1965; Amelia Earhart Commemorative Coin-Medal, Societe Commemorative de Femmes Celebres, 1966; John Paul Jones Coin-Medal, International Fraternal Commemorative Society, 1967.

- *Other Commissions:* Bronze Elk, Heroic size, Walla Walla, Wash., 1948; Bronze Doors & Overdoor panel, Baylor University, Texas, 1951; Bronze panel, Army Horse Memorial, USMA, West Point, N. Y., 1951; Bronze Overdoor Motif, University of Tennessee, 1954; Wood models for 24 figures of Saints & Angels, model for relief panel of Christ, Mary Immaculate Seminary, Northampton, Pa., 1954; Granite Eagle, keystone heroic size, Federal Reserve Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., 1956.



THE SAINT LEO I COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL Sculptured by Robert A. Weinman

4th Commemorative Medal Privately Struck by the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society

Pope Saint Leo the Great was probably born in Rome. His pontificate marked one of the most important periods in the early history of the Church. He was forced to face invasions by Attila the Hun and the Vandal Genseric, as well as social upheavals following Genseric's sack of Rome, and heresies and controversies within the Church.

Pope Leo I was elected pope while in Gaul on a diplomatic mission for the Western Emperor Valentinian III to reconcile two quarreling generals, Aetius and Albinus, whose actions weakened Gaul's defenses against the threatening barbarians. His election stunned Leo, since he had been no more than an arch-deacon in the diocese of Rome. He was consecrated as the suc-

cessor of Sixtus III on September 29, 440. The new Pope soon revealed his great talents by taking prompt action against a succession of famous heresies: Palagianism, Manichaeism, Priscillianism and Monophysitism.

In 442 Pope Leo became involved in the diocesan affairs at Aquileia in Italy. There some former followers of the British monk Pelagius had been permitted to return to the Church without an explicit abjuration of their heresy. This troubled Leo deeply because Pelagius had denied the necessity of God's grace in order to attain salvation. The Pope insisted that all former Pelagians who returned to the Church make a public profession of their Catholic faith in the presence of a synod of bishops

in their district and publicly abjure Pelagianism.

Next Leo dealt with Manichaeism which taught that there was a dualism of good and evil principles; that life on earth is a perpetual conflict between them, and that all matter, including the human body, is evil. Driven by the warlike Vandals from their homes in Carthage, large numbers of the Manichaean sect had migrated to Italy and some had settled in Rome.

In 443 the Pope conducted a campaign against persons suspected of holding the views of this sect. The Emperor Valentinian III supported him and many Manichaeans were converted to the Church. Those who persisted in heresy were exiled.

Beyond Italy the Pope was alarmed by the revival of the Priscillian heresy in Spain. This group maintained that the human element and the world from which it is derived are the products of an evil principle, and that the divine element alone is good. In response to the papal request, the Spanish bishops held two synods, and the dangerous heresy of Priscillian was practically eradicated from Spain.

Leo then attacked the Monophysites. These heretics declared that Christ had but one nature (divine), contradicting the dogma that Christ is one Divine Person with two natures, human and divine. This heresy was spreading so rapidly that St.

Flavian, Patriarch of Constantinople, appealed to Leo for his support. Leo immediately defined the two natures of Christ in a clear statement that came to be called the Tome of Leo.

The middle of the fifth century was an especially dangerous period in the West, because of the weakness of the imperial government. Barbarians had swept into the empire, overrunning cities and slaughtering their inhabitants. Leo was forced to act as intermediary between his people and the barbarian hordes when the latter descended on Italy.

Attila the Hun crossed the Alps, descended the Po Valley, and threatened Rome itself in 452. Pope Leo, heading a party of priests and Roman senators, went to meet him. Leo persuaded Attila, in return for an immense dowry of the princess Honoria, to spare Rome and withdraw his troops.

Pope Saint Leo I died on November 10, 461. He was buried within the vestibule of the old St. Peter's. In 688, Pope Sergius I had his remains moved into the basilica itself — the first non-martyr pope to receive this honor. In 1607, the workmen discovered the saint's body, and it was transferred to the new St. Peter's. In 1754, Pope Benedict XIV declared Pope Saint Leo I a doctor of the Church.

His feast is observed in the West on April 11 and in the East on February 18.



NEWSLETTER

Catholic Commemorative Medal Society, Inc., 2521 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio 44509

Volume 1 - Number 5

December, 1967

PRESIDENT BARRY VOICES THANKS

As our first year of operations swiftly comes to a close, we would like to express our gratitude to all the members for making the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society the great success which it has become. We feel that the commemorative medals issued thus far are superb in both design and execution. We are certain that most members agree, judging from the many complimentary letters which we have received. As a new year's resolution, the CCMS officers resolve to uphold our high standards of quality, and continue to produce commemorative medals which are truly numismatic masterpieces.

OFFICES MOVED TO LARGER QUARTERS

In order to facilitate our book-keeping and clerical functions, the CCMS offices have moved to a larger location. All future correspondence and remittances should be sent to: Conroy Building, 2521 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio 44509.

SECRETARY BENO RESIGNS

Mr. Louis M. Beno has resigned as Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Beno, who owns and operates a Nursery, found that increasing business demands made it impossible for him to continue serving as Secretary-Treasurer of CCMS. Upon his resignation, Mr. Theodore A. Parent was appointed to the post of Secretary-Treasurer.

COLLECTOR'S CHEST AVAILABLE

The Collector's Chest to hold the 7th through 12th CCMS commemorative medals is available now through January 31. A serially-numbered identifying nameplate will be sent free with each chest. All members whose orders are received by January 31 will have their chest sent out before the 7th CCMS Commemorative is issued in April.



C. PAUL JENNEW EIN
Sculptor of the CCMS
Pope John XXIII
Commemorative Medal

C. Paul Jennewein was born December 2, 1890, in Stuttgart, Germany. From 1917 to 1920, he studied at the American Academy in Rome, where he was awarded the Prix de Rome. He continued his studies in France, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Greece and also in New York City at the Arts Institute League.

This distinguished sculptor is a Fellow of the American Academy in Rome, a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society, a member of the American Institute of Architects and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He served as President of Brookgreen Gardens, Murrells Inlet, South Carolina and for three consecutive years, he served as President of the National Sculpture Society.

Mr. Jennewein resides in Larchmont, New York, with his wife Gina.

His principal achievements include:

Coins and Medals: Inaugural Medal — Harry S. Truman, the Architectural League, 1948; 25th Anniversary Medal, the Beech Aircraft Corporation, 1956; Judge Learned Hand, Portrait Medal and Plaque, 1957; Mark Twain and Samuel Finley Breese Morse, Hall of Fame Medals, 1963; Edward Alexander MacDowell, Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, 1964; General Sarnoff, Portrait Medal, American League, 1966; Unknown Soldiers Coin-Medal, National Commemorative Society, 1967.

Sculpture: "Eagles", Arlington Memorial Bridge, Washington, D.C., 1927; "Providence War Memorial," Providence, R. I., 1929.

Awards: Avery Prize, Architectural League, 1912; Medal of Honor, Concord Art Association, 1922; Fairmount Park Association Prize, 1926; Saltus Medal, National Academy of Design, 1942; Sanford Saltus Award, 1949; Elizabeth N. Watrous Gold Medal, National Academy of Design, 1960; Golden Plate Award, American Academy of Achievement, Dallas, 1966; Best in Show Award, Academic Artists Association, 1966; Medal of Honor, National Sculpture Society, 1967; Benjamin Clinedinst Memorial Medal for Achievement, 1967.



THE POPE JOHN XXIII COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Sculptured by C. Paul Jennewein

5th Commemorative Medal Privately Struck by the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society

Pope John XXIII was born on November 25, 1881 in Sotto il Monte, Bergamo, northern Italy. The third of ten children of Anna Maria and Giovanni Battista Roncalli, he was baptized Angelo Giuseppe.

His education began at the age of six under the pastor of the neighboring town of Carvico. After three years, he was enrolled in the cathedral school of Celano, and daily walked the three miles to and from school over mountain paths. In the following year, 1891, he was sent to the preparatory seminary of Bergamo. He showed himself to be a conscientious student. In 1900 he went to Rome where he entered the Roman Seminary on a scholarship.

John's seminary career was interrupted in 1901 when he volunteered for a year of military duty. Discharged with the rank of sergeant, he returned, finished his studies and was ordained on August 10, 1904.

With the outbreak of World War I, Father Roncalli was called to military service once more. This time he served as a chaplain in the medical corps until his discharge with the rank of lieutenant in 1918. After the war, he divided his time between a students' center which he founded in Bergamo and the Bergamo Seminary, where he was both professor and spiritual director.

On March 3, 1925, Father Roncalli was raised to the rank of Archbishop and named apos-

tolic visitor to Bulgaria. For nine years, his charity and diplomacy bore great fruit in a population where Catholics were a small minority. Archbishop Roncalli was then assigned as apostolic delegate to Turkey and Greece on November 30, 1934. He distinguished himself for his works of charity which he performed for the victims of World War II.

By 1944 Archbishop Roncalli's skill in diplomacy was so highly regarded that he was assigned on December 31 to the important post of the apostolic nuncio to France. His tact and prudence served him well in the difficult task of the worker priest, an experiment in which priests joined the life and labors of the working man in an attempt to win him back to the Church.

On January 12, 1953, he was appointed to the College of Cardinals, and on January 15, 1953, he was named patriarch of Venice. In less than five years in this post, he renovated the ancient basilica and patriarchal residence, initiated a program of catechetical instruction on every age level, convoked a diocesan synod and constructed a new seminary.

On October 28, 1958, the College of Cardinals chose him to succeed the late Pope Pius XII. From the very beginning of his reign, Pope John XXIII showed himself to be a man of warm and simple character who broke tradition to leave the Vatican to

visit his friends, the sick and the imprisoned.

Pope John conceived of the Church as the "family of Christ" reaching out to embrace and serve all of humanity. This is evident from his actions and encyclicals, as well as from the world's reaction to him.

On January 25, 1959 Pope John announced that he would convoke an ecumenical council. He issued *Ad Petri Cathedram* (Unto the See of Peter) which invited separated Christians to reunite with the Church of Rome. The formation of Vatican II, with its emphasis on ecumenism, was perhaps Pope John's greatest achievement.

His papal encyclical *Mater et Magistra* (Mother and Teacher) restated the social teachings of Pope Leo XIII in terms of the present day. *Pacem in Terris* (Peace on Earth) was the first encyclical addressed to the entire world. It presented a codification of the Church's teaching on international peace, called for disarmament and a nuclear test ban and opened the way to prudent relations with the communist world to solve social and economic problems.

The entire world mourned his passing on June 3, 1963. Throughout his ministry as Pope, John XXIII showed kindness and love for which he will always be remembered. His worldwide affection brought him the name, "Good Pope John." Let it be his epitaph.



NEWSLETTER

Cardinal Commemorative Medal Society, Convey Building, 2821 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio

Volume 1 - Number 6

February, 1968

MEMBERS VOTE TO COMMEMORATE CARDINAL SPELLMAN

By a more than 9 to 1 ratio, the CCMS members last month voted to have a memorial medal issued in honor of Francis Cardinal Spellman. This special medal is being issued outside the regular CCMS series, and in no way will interfere with the current bi-monthly schedule.

The Cardinal Spellman Memorial Medal has been designed by Gilroy Roberts, proclaimed by many experts as the finest medallic artist of our time. This issue will be minted at the world-famous Franklin Mint.

Sterling silver proofs of the Cardinal Spellman Memorial Medal are available *exclusively* to CCMS members. Each sterling silver proof is encased in an octagonal holder which together with an identifying nameplate is in a deluxe presentation case.

Proof-like specimens, struck in nickel silver, will be offered also. They will be encased in a red velour easel-backed holder.

MEDAL No. 1 IN LIFE OF CHRIST SERIES TO BE ISSUED IN APRIL

The first medal in the Life of Christ Series will portray the Nativity on the obverse and the Three Wise Men on the reverse. This medal will be issued in April.

All medals included in the Life of Christ Series will be sculptured by the competent staff of the Franklin Mint, headed by Gilroy Roberts. It was decided to use the "one staff system" because if a different artist designed each medal, the styles might "clash" when the medals were placed side by side. By using the "one staff system," a continuity of style from one medal to the next can be assured.



ALBINO MANCA Sculptor of the CCMS Pope Paul VI Commemorative Medal

Albino Manca was born January 1, 1898, in Sardinia, Italy. He studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Rome, from which he graduated in 1927.

He was apprentice to such sculptors as Pietro Canonica, a well-known Italian coin designer, Carlo Fontana and Ermenegildo Lupi. Desiring to perfect his engraving technique, he later worked in the studio of Alberto de Nicola.

Presently, he resides in Greenwich Village, New York City, with his wife Tullia.

In March, 1964, Mr. Manca became associate-elect of the National Academy of Design. He is a Fellow of the National Sculpture Society, American Artists Professional League and Allied Artists of America.

His principal achievements include:

Medals: The Rembrandt, 1962; The Michelangelo; The Pieta, the official commemorative medal of the Vatican Pavilion at the New York World's Fair; The Papal Tiara, commemorating Pope Paul VI's gift of the Papal Tiara to the United States; The Hodgkins Medal, struck in gold and awarded by the Smithsonian Institution to scientists for space researches; The Pope Paul VI Peace Medal, official medal commemorating the first visit of Pope Paul to the United States and the United Nations; The Wright Brothers Coin-Medal, the National Commemorative Society, 1965.

Sculpture: The Gazelle and Cactus, Georgetown, S. C.; The Tiger at Bay, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa.

Other Works: The Diving Eagle, monument, Battery Park, N. Y.; The Wrestlers, bas-relief; The Louise du Pont Crownshield Award Emblem for the National Trust for Historic Preservation; the gold seal for the New School for Social Research of New York.

Exhibitions: Animal in Art, Rome, 1938; Montclair Art Museum, 1941; American Artists Professional League, 1941, 1950; Allied Artists of America, 1943; Henry Hering Memorial Medal, 1959.

Awards: Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1926, 1927.

IN THE MAILBAG

SELECTION COMMITTEE

I received the notice that the next group of medals would be selected by a group of priests and a minister. I think this is an excellent arrangement and should be continued.

Carl Mantone (0644)
Middle Village, N. Y.

If you think having a Protestant minister help select CCMS subjects is ecumenical, then you do not understand the meaning of the word. It makes no sense.

C. J. Ver Halen, Jr. (0300)
Beverly Hills, California

KUDOS

I received your third medal today and it is by far the most beautiful. I hope you'll continue to improve with every new medal. I am glad I am a member of the Society and will keep on being one as long as I live, and then my wife will keep up the series of medals. They are the best thing that could happen to Catholicism.

Hans H. Castle (0385)
Long Island City, N. Y.

I would like to congratulate you all for producing such outstanding medals, which will be treasured by my family and I in years to come.

U. L. G. Carpanini (1219)
Cardiff, Wales

Every time I receive a new medal, I'm glad a hundred-fold that I joined. I'm young and with God's help, I'll have many years ahead of me. As long as you continue to strike CCMS medals, I'll continue to buy them.

I hope someday to leave them to my church where they will be exhibited in the rectory forever. An everlasting gift to my parish.

Joseph John Abiuso (1436)
Far Rockaway, New York

I am most happy with this beautiful commemorative set and am most pleased to be a member.

Mario S. Trubiano (0711)
Wheeling, W. Va.

The medals are beautiful. This is my first adventure in collecting medals. I couldn't have made a wiser choice.

Alexander G. Pino (1415)
Campe Springs, Md.

I have been pleased with all the medals to date. Please continue your excellent work. Also, I am very pleased and impressed with the NEWSLETTER. It's an added bonus. Keep up the good work!

Clarence D. Eisbrenner (1036)
Grafton, Ohio

I feel very privileged to be a member of CCMS. The medals

are beautiful! More beautiful than any proof coins I have ever seen.

Elizabeth Harmon (0160)
Aurora, Illinois

I just received my Pope John XXIII Commemorative Medal and it's beautiful!!! But the plastic holder was damaged. Could I get a new one?

Believe me . . . I am not complaining. I love my medals and show them off at every opportunity. It's just that I've had to put my medal in a plastic "baggie" bag and it detracts from the others in the set.

Judy Monzo (1870)
Newbury Park, California

• *Help is on the way.*

May I take this space to express my delight in balloting for the special memorial medal honoring the late Francis Cardinal Spellman. You could not have extended a more appropriate tribute to a man who has contributed so much of himself to the Church and Humanity.

I would like to take this time to express my deep gratitude and admiration for the superlatively fine quality of the workmanship and detailed execution of the medals struck so far. I want to express my gratitude once again for the commendable manner in which this program has been handled.

Morris J. Fabian (1308)
Middletown, Connecticut

I am very happy with the medals I have received so far. The subjects and the designs are wonderful. Good luck in all your work for the future and a Happy New Year to the staff.

Don Close (1150)
Reno, Nevada

NEW HALLMARKING SYSTEM INTRODUCED

The Franklin Mint has introduced a new quality hallmarking system, effective January 15, 1968, to apply to all proof issues. The CCMS commemorative medal issued this month is the first in the CCMS series to carry this new hallmark, which appears on the edge immediately preceding the serial-number of the medal. The new hallmark looks like this:

STERLING   

and indicates that the specimen has been struck on solid sterling silver by The Franklin Mint in 1968 and is a genuine proof.

Hallmarking for quality and integrity has been compulsory in England since the year 1300 for most gold and silver articles, but coins and medals have been peculiarly exempt. And, in the United States hallmarking has been rarely practiced. The Franklin Mint's decision to begin hallmarking its proofs is of great significance to the numismatic field and may start a trend that would be of benefit to all collectors.



THE POPE PAUL VI COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Sculptured by Albino Manca

6th Commemorative Medal Privately-Struck by the Catholic Commemorative Medal Society

Pope Paul VI was born Giovanni Battista Montini on September 26, 1897 in the town of Concesio, near Brescia, Italy. His father, Giorgio Montini, who belonged to an old and highly respected Italian family, was publisher and editor of the Brescian daily newspaper, *Il Cittadino* (The Citizen). He was noted for his courage and progressive views. His wife, Giuditta Alghisi Montini, was the lesser nobility and had two other sons, Lodovico and Francesco.

Giovanni received his first Holy Communion on June 6, 1907. On June 21, he was confirmed. He completed his elementary grade studies and first two years of high school at the Cesare Arici Institute in Bres-

cia. Poor health obligated him to transfer to the Arnaldo da Brescia school, where he received his degree in 1916. He then became a candidate for the priesthood, and because of poor health, he received special permission to study at home instead of at the seminary.

On May 29, 1920, Montini was ordained a priest in the cathedral of Brescia by Bishop Giacinto Goggia, and in November of that year, he left for Rome to continue his studies at the Gregorian University and the University of Rome. In May 1923, he was sent as a secretary to the apostolic nunciature in Warsaw, but was recalled in the autumn of that year.

Father Montini began his regular service in the Vatican Secre-

tariat of State in October, 1924. At the same time, he was assigned the chaplaincy of the University of Rome chapter of the Federation of Catholic University Students. He was named national chaplain in 1925 and vigorously combatted the increasing attacks upon the Federation by the Facist officials. During this period, he also taught the history of pontifical diplomacy at the Academy, published three short volumes and translated the French philosopher Jacques Maritain's *Three Reformers* into Italian.

Pope Pius XII named Montini as the archbishop of Milan on November 1, 1954. He was consecrated on December 12 by the dean of the College of Cardinals, Eugene Cardinal Tissirant. He immediately became concerned with the estrangement of large numbers of the working class from the Church and their commitment to the Communist party. Despite much Communist pressure, which included the bombing of his residence, he devoted his attention to the spiritual and economic welfare of the Milanese workers, and his dedication to this group earned him the title "Archbishop of the Workers."

In 1958, Pope John XXIII raised Archbishop Montini to the cardinalate. He was a member of the Preparatory Commission for the Council, but spoke publicly in the Council on only two occasions. Two years later, the Cardinal visited Brazil, and in 1962 he went to Africa, visiting

Rhodesia, South Africa, Nigeria and Ghana.

On June 3, 1963, Pope John XXIII died; on June 20, the conclave of 80 cardinals chose as his successor Cardinal Montini who took the name of Paul in honor of Paul the Apostle.

Early in his pontificate, Pope Paul received the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, in private audience. On September 29, 1963, Paul convened the second session of the Vatican Council. The results of this ecumenical council are divided into two constitutions: one on communications and another on the liturgy. At the close of the session on December 4, Pope Paul made the historic announcement that he would visit the Holy Land in 1964.

On January 4, 1964, Pope Paul flew to Jordan and thus became the first Pope to leave Italy since 1809. This meeting was the first in centuries between a Roman pontiff and a patriarch of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

The ecumenical spirit of Pope Paul VI has given the present day Catholic Church a new outlook on herself and the world. It is a spirit of a revitalized Church coming alive and facing modern day challenges. It is a spirit of internal reorganization. It is a spirit of increased harmony between religions. It is our sincere hope that this ecumenical spirit, epitomized by Pope Paul VI, will continue for years to come.

